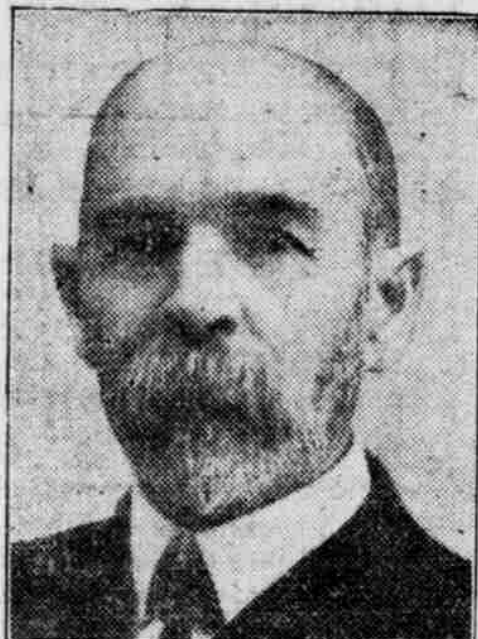


LIEUTENANT BOWMAN.

IN FORTY- EIGHT HOURS
PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.Cold Affected Head and Throat
—Attack Was Severe.

Chas. W. Bowman, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 4th M. S. M. Cav. Vols., writes from Lanham, Md., as follows:

"Though somewhat averse to patent medicines, and still more averse to becoming a professional affidavit man, it seems only a plain duty in the present instance to add my experience to the columns already written concerning the curative powers of Peru-na.

"I have been particularly benefited by its use for colds in the head and throat. I have been able to fully cure myself of a most severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions. I use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack. Members of my family also use it for like ailments. We are recommending it to our friends."—C. W. Bowman.

Per-na contains no narcotics. One reason why Peru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

Best fresh vegetables and pickles at O. K. Meat Market.

Mrs. Aylwin, Hair Dressing, 11 S. Center. Switches, janes, toilet articles.

They are missing you back home and maybe you have forgotten to write. Do it now and send them a box of Donofrio's Crystallized Cactus Candy all the way from Arizona.

SENTENCE OF SURITA

The Formal Announcement of it Postponed Until Today.

Yesterday was the time set for the passing of sentence on Surita, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Braulio Medina. At the request of attorneys for the defense the passing of the sentence was postponed until today. It will after all be a formal affair since the sentence was already fixed by the jury which found Surita guilty. The motion of the defense was made for the purpose of asking for a new trial. The case of Henry Brown, indicted for stealing or for unlawfully killing cattle was postponed until tomorrow. Brown has been in jail for several months. The defense will probably be insanity, to which it is said a good many people living in the part of the country he came from will swear. That is about the only defense that could be offered for the killing of the animal for which Brown was arrested was done in sight of several men who were taking part in a round-up.

The case of Emil Ganz against John B. Rousseau, on the motion of the plaintiff was dismissed, each party to pay his own costs. The case of Arthur R. Taylor against Lucinda Fowler was continued until November 27. In the matter of J. B. Wedgeworth against W. C. Dawes and others the trial order was vacated and the case was set for trial on November 27.

DEATH OF JOE DUNNIGAN

An Illness Which Came to an End in Three Days.

Joseph Dunnigan, a night watchman and deputy sheriff, died yesterday morning of pneumonia after a confinement to his room since last Sunday morning. His illness began the middle of last week and on Friday he took his bed. The next evening feeling a little better he resumed his duties, but by morning it became necessary for him to go to bed again. It was thought on Monday that he would die but the following day there was a slight improvement in his condition. Some time on Tuesday night in the absence of his nurse he arose and bathed his burning chest in cold water. A constriction set in at once and continued until he could no longer breathe. The dead man was of powerful physique and great strength. The virulence with which he was attacked is shown by the fact that in the first two days of his illness he lost fifteen pounds.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon and will be conducted under the direction of the Phoenix fire department. He was a member of the hook and ladder company.

The dead man, who was about thirty years of age, was well known throughout the southern part of the territory where he had lived for about fourteen years. He first followed ranching near

Yuma. He afterward moved to Pinal county where he resided until he came here less than a year ago. His last place of residence in Pinal county was at Kelvin, where he was a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Tom Willis. When he came here he brought with him a recommendation from the sheriff as a good officer and he was beside highly recommended by other prominent citizens of the county. He soon secured a good list of clients as nightwatchman and was shortly afterward appointed deputy sheriff. It is said that he has sisters-in-law living in or about Phoenix, but last night their names had not been learned. His relatives live, some in New Mexico and others in California.

CHILD'S STUDY CIRCLE

An Enthusiastic Attendance of High School Meeting.

An enthusiastic meeting of the High School Child Study Circle was held on Monday afternoon in the business room at the high school. Thirty ladies were grouped around one table and the entire faculty at another. Twenty minutes were given to an informal round-table discussion of the topic, "Formation of Orderly Habits."

Mrs. George Blount led the discussion at the mothers' table and the following conclusions were reached: First, Orderly habits may result from natural tendency of the individual but may be developed in encouraging degree in those born without a bump of order.

Second, Mothers have the first and best chance to help children to this valuable habit.

Third, Under six years old, a mother's opportunity to teach order in connection with the daily habits of the child, namely, eating, sleeping and care of the body, with the care of playthings and clothing.

Fourth, During school life her opportunities are in connection with larger share in the care of clothing, books and valuable things about the house and with the regulation of hours of study and play.

Fifth, The difficulties she will find grow out of the tax upon her patience in following up, day after day, the enforcement of order in the home; in her own difficulty in setting an example of an orderly life; and in the interruptions that break in upon her routine home life.

Sixth, Her strongest help will lie in the wise use of the word of commendation. Especially should opportunity be sought to give the disorderly child some time, somewhere a bit of merited praise. There is no more powerful stimulus to form a habit than approval.

Miss McDaniels led the teachers' discussion which was confined to the value to students of orderly habits and the opportunity of the school in inculcating such habits in students.

A brief summary of the discussion was given by Professors Blount and Todd as follows: Orderly habits save time and will enable the student to do more and better work in a given time. The school helps in the formation of these habits by requiring prompt and regular attendance upon school, a preparation at the right time of lessons assigned, the orderly care of desks and books, and the careful use of school property.

The next meeting of the circle will be held on the second Monday in December at 3:30 sharp, in the business room of the high school, at which time some subject of live interest to student life will be discussed. All high school mothers are expected to be present and all members of the school will receive a cordial welcome.

AN ALCOHOL REVELATION.

When the Anti-Canteen League succeeded in forcing its restricted and narrow views upon congress and so upon the army, the result was regarded as a triumph. Like many similar abuses of temporary power, it has proved precisely the reverse. Senator Gallagher and his league have gone to great extremes, and, fortunately for the cause of temperance, have invited the reaction from which sane legislation may now be expected.

How general this reaction has become is evidenced by the fact that movements for redress have appeared in three distinct quarters.

First—It is apparent that the army is emphatically for the canteen. There is no reason to assume that army officers are in any sense prejudiced upon this subject. The Temperance League's charge that the position of army officers finds its explanation in the fact that these officers are themselves drinkers, is unworthy, and, of course, untrue. Army officers have every inducement not to run counter to the expressed policy of congress, and they have every reason to urge a policy which will increase their own control and influence over their men. It is enlightening that in urging this policy the commanders do not stand alone. They are supported by the army surgeons and certainly no one will contend that the opinion of these surgeons is also to be ascribed to their disposition to indulge in alcoholic beverages, and to extend equal facilities for such indulgence to the rank and file. Such a contention is in itself unreasonable, and must necessarily result in resentment and in correction.

Second—At the same time it appears that the commissioner of internal revenue in Washington has decided that patent medicines which contain alcohol and which are sold as beverages must pay the usual revenue tax. There is, of course, no connection between these two movements beyond the fact that they argue for a wide-spread interest and agitation upon a subject which has been clouded by prejudice and hypocrisy. It is remarkable that legitimate liquor interests permitted themselves to be burdened with so disproportionate a responsibility for the baneful consequences of the use and abuse of alcohol. But if these interests have managed their own affairs poorly, the public, which is entitled to first consideration always, is to be congratulated that light is promised through this official and entirely independent source. It is not unlikely that there will be some rattling of dry bones when it is discovered in how large a degree the temperance declaimers have been deceived by the surreptitious efforts by the liberal, though perhaps unconscious use of alcohol in disguise. Of course, the ruling of the commissioner of internal revenue will reach only a comparatively small number of alcoholic products. By far the larger number of them will still, in the guise of

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The ideal coat for cold weather outings, foot-ball games, etc.

The makers' guarantee, and ours, with every garment bearing the above label.



Innocent patent medicines, escape the penalties of the revenue collector. This is due to the technicalities of the law which restrict the collector to products avowedly sold as beverages, and in this way, of course, the ordinary druggist's supply of alcoholic bracers may escape. The significance lies in the fact that the principal is established, the line will be drawn, the reason for temporary escape will be understood and the inquiry is fairly started.

Third—This leads directly to a consideration of the last and most important movement, which is the unofficial investigation into the composition of so-called medicines which are served to the general public. The manner in which as fearless a journal as Collier's Weekly has entered upon this investigation is proof conclusive that there will be no turning back short of the truth. It is a safe prediction that the life insurance disclosures are to the patent medicine revelations like a starved snipe to an overfed goose. Popular surprise and indignation are only beginning to discern the naked truth. It will be found that the Temperance League is a self-constituted public guardian is lamentably incompetent because it has been misled by the well worn cry of "Stop thief!" It will be shown that the loudest temperance shouters among the newspapers are paid and engaged to throttle every attack upon those who sell alcohol under false pretense, in quantities and of qualities that raises the question how a race could survive its common use. Some of the hair-brained attacks upon those who have sought to make their beverages healthful and honest, may now be ascribed to the roads which indiscriminate use of certain patented beverages must necessarily have made upon body and brain.

The people will learn something of the distinction between an honest and legitimate use of alcohol and its flagrant criminal sale to the ignorant and the vicious.

Finally, some of the ignominy which has been unjustly visited upon a class of legitimate business men who produce and sell what they advertise, will at last fall to those who really deserve it: when the advertising druggists, and the concocter of dangerous medicines will be brought within reasonable control and will be asked to tell the truth about their so far irresponsible trade.

DOUGLAS CONVICTED
THE SECOND DEGREE

The Jury Found a Verdict in a Little More Than Half an Hour

The Defense Gave Notice of a Motion for a New Trial and Passing of Sentence Was Deferred Until Monday.

Orlando Douglas, for the killing of Pedro Benitas at Tempe on the night of April 25 last, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree. The minimum penalty is ten years in the penitentiary. The maximum is any term not exceeding the life of the convict. The attorneys for Douglas gave notice of a motion for a new trial or to set aside the verdict and asked that the sentence be deferred until next Monday in order that the motion might be heard. The request was granted.

The case was submitted to the jury at a quarter to five o'clock and twenty minutes after five the verdict was ready. Members of the jury seem last night declined to say how the jury stood in the deliberations, secrecy having been agreed upon before they left the jury room. But the quickness with which the verdict was reached indicates that there could not have been at any time a wide difference of opinion.

The case was resumed on the third day with Theo. Nicholas of Tempe on the stand for the defense. His testimony as well as that of Juan Toya was unimportant. The next witness was Mrs. Ludeke, over whom the killing occurred. She had been the chief witness for the territory at the time of the preliminary trial, but it had come to the ears of the district attorney that she had since experienced a change of heart. After some deliberation the district attorney's office decided not to put her on. The defense also hesitated to expose her to cross examination but at the last moment decided to do so, hedging her about as much as possible against the interrogatories of the territory. She was only asked if one of the Encinas children did not tell her an hour after the shooting that a loaded quirt had been found near the dead body of Benitas and taken away. The prosecution objected and the objection was sustained.

On cross examination the woman was asked if she had not sustained illicit relations with the defendant for several years. The attorneys for the defense objected and the court asked the witness if her answer would incriminate her. She replied that it would. The court thereupon told her that she need not answer the question.

The territory recalled Officer Chris Sigala of Tempe to ask him if he had seen a loaded quirt in the vicinity of the body of Benitas. The officer who was according to the testimony the first to arrive at the scene of the shooting, said he saw no such weapon. The arguments were begun a little after one o'clock by Assistant District Attorney Bullard, who after going over the evidence, dwelt upon the fact that Douglas was where he ought not to have been at the time of the shooting. He impressed upon the jury that part of the court's instructions in relation to self defense which Mr. Bullard construed to be that though one might have the right to kill another if he believed himself at the instant to be in great bodily harm, that right would be greatly impaired if not wholly destroyed if one should voluntarily put himself in a position of such danger.

Captain Alexander for the defense followed. He addressed himself in a very vigorous fashion to the witnesses for the territory, especially the principal witnesses, J. R. Encinas and wife, the latter of whom is a sister of Benitas. Attorney E. B. Goodwin of Tempe followed Captain Alexander before the jury the good reputation of Douglas and the black record of the dead man. He did not either overlook the Encinas. He described the saloon of Encinas as a brothel; said that they had connived at the relation between Benitas and Mrs. Ludeke and had wanted to break the influence that Douglas had over the woman in order that they might keep her about the saloon to "rustle" business. Mr. Goodwin believed that the relation which had existed between Douglas and the woman was one which ought to reflect credit upon the defendant rather than blame. He had spent his earnings of years in the support of her and her children and it was natural that he should seek to bring her back to them and away from the influence of Benitas and the Encinas.

The next speaker was W. P. Richardson for the defense. He confined himself largely to a presentation of the court's instructions, applying them to the evidence which had been introduced. District Attorney Baker concluded for the territory in an elaborate review of the testimony.

There was much speculation in the audience as to the verdict. There was rather a prevailing belief that the defendant would be acquitted. Many thought that a verdict of manslaughter would be returned and still others doubted whether the jury would agree. Nobody at any rate supposed that a verdict would be found so soon and in consequence everybody left the court house. When it was announced that the jury was ready the prisoner was brought in and the attorneys were summoned. The sisters of Douglas had gone to their lodging house and had not returned. When the verdict was announced a shade of disappointment crossed the face of the prisoner but soon vanished. After his return to the jail he seemed depressed though he expressed hope that something would yet be done for him.

Win the "Rudy Flour Bread Prize!"

There were yesterday registered as guests of the Ford, Walter Hill, E. H. Wood, Ocean Park; J. J. Burke, Lamar and Sam Cushman, San Francisco. Among the guests that were yesterday registered at the Hotel Adams were: W. G. Elder, Los Angeles; A. H. Rohrer, Chicago; J. P. Hansen, Millwaukee; F. C. Kery, San Francisco; Dixie Fagenburg, Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. Siefert, Mobile, Ala.; W. S. Danby, Kansas City; A. C. Carruthers, Denver; Miss Tillie Dofeld, Joplin, Mo.; Theo. F. Van Waagenen, Denver, Colo.; B. P. Garrison, Baker City, Ore.; W. B. Twitchell, Kelvin.

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AND INVITES DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength, and when from any cause this vital stream of life becomes impoverished or run-down, it invites disease to enter. No one can be well when the blood is impure, they lack the energy that is natural with health, the complexion becomes pale and sallow, the vital energies are at a low ebb, and they suffer from a general broken-down condition of health. The system is weakened and unable to resist the diseases and disorders that are constantly assailing it. The Liver and Kidneys, failing to receive the proper stimulation and nourishment from the blood, grow inactive and dull, and the waste matters and bodily impurities that should pass off through these channels of nature are left in the system to produce Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases or some other blood disorder. When the blood is in this weakened and diseased condition it should be treated with a remedy that is not only thorough, but gentle in its action. S. S. S., a purely vegetable remedy, made of roots, herbs and barks, is just what is needed. It not only cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisons, and enriches and strengthens it, but gently builds up the entire system by its tonic effect. S. S. S. reinvigorates every member of the body, gives tone and vigor to the blood, and as it goes to the different parts, carries robust health and strength. S. S. S. acts more promptly and gives better results than any other medicine. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases and all other blood disorders, and cures them permanently. Our Medical Department will be glad to give advice without charge to all suffering with blood or skin diseases. Address

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